

Little Falls Herald.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1916.

The campaign for good roads should be continuous.

"The more haste, the less speed," while probably not always true, men are inclined to forget the proverb often pays big dividends.

J. Frank Hanley, prohibitionist candidate for president, says he would intervene in Mexico, and asks Hughes what he would do. Hughes answers not, but keeps on with his hammer.

Our readers' attention is especially called to the proposed constitutional amendments to be voted on this fall, which are printed on another page. Each one is explained and they should receive your careful perusal.

You remember the old republican cry of "The Full Dinner Pail." Well, David G. Balle, writer and authority on international affairs, the man responsible for the phrase, although a life-long republican, is a warm supporter of President Wilson.

Candidate Hughes voted neither the republican nor progressive ticket in 1912, yet he expects the support of those making affiliation with these parties. In fact Hughes has not voted since 1910. A fine show of duty for one who claims an undoubted American citizenship!

It is averred that the direct primary has weakened the standard of the men in the national campaign. Maybe. But if we continue to get as progressive legislation passed hereafter as in the past three and a half years, we want more of the same kind of "weak" men.

A Washington dispatch says that the federal farm loan board has decided on 4 per cent interest on farm loan bonds. This is said to mean that farmers will be able to get money from the farm loan banks at from 4 1/2 to 5 per cent. And this under a democratic administration. And with these rates in force in the farm loan banks, isn't the general rate of interest bound to reach a lower level?

It would be well Mr. Voter to ascertain from the candidates for the legislature who are asking for your votes, where they stand on the primary election law. A fight is contemplated against the law this winter and none should go to the legislature who favors its repeal or who favors amendments which would practically bring back the old system.

As will be noted in another column the city of St. Cloud instead of taking out liability and cost of insurance for the city at a cost of \$1,000 annually, has started a fund with an initial amount of \$1,500, and will carry its own insurance of this character. As this class of companies seem to be earning large dividends in this state, the proposition looks like a movement of merit.

It is often remarked by some of our republican newspaper friends that Wilson is a minority president. The fact that Lincoln also received a minority vote when elected in 1861 made him none-the-less a great president. Others elected to the presidency, but not receiving a majority vote, were John Quincy Adams in 1804, James Buchanan in 1856, R. M. Hayes in 1876, Benjamin Harrison in 1888 and Grover Cleveland in 1892.

John Knutsen, prohibition candidate for congress in this district, was in the city Wednesday distributing literature. He has visited a number of counties in the district and feels sanguine of success. We believe, however, that Mr. Knutsen is reading the stars wrong, as with the united support of his own party and a strong trend from the republicans to Wm. F. Donohue, it looks pretty much as though the latter will be on the long end of the vote November 7.

H. J. Meier of St. Paul, one of the electors of the progressive party in Minnesota, refuses to listen to the entreaties of the republican managers in Minnesota, and his name will stay on the ballot. He says: "In supporting Wilson, I don't like the way Roosevelt threw down the progressive party. I will go to the ballot alone, if necessary, as supporting John M. Parker for vice president. That will help to split up the vote and help Wilson in this state."

The country elected Taft on Roosevelt's recommendation. At the succeeding election the country turned down both of them. Although having opposite views in regard to all matters of moment in 1912, Taft, who commended Hughes when he declared that becoming a member of the supreme court precluded him from accepting nomination, and Roosevelt, who declared at the time of Hughes' nomination that he wouldn't do, are both giving Hughes, who vetoed the two-cent fare rate and opposed the income tax, their support. The year 1916 will record the passing into the rank of corporation lawyers one Charles E. Hughes, late member of the United States supreme court.

A bulletin on road building in Minnesota, gotten out by the State Highway commission, gives \$12,500 as the total road mileage in the state.

"Up to January, 1916," says the bulletin, "state aid has been paid on the following amount of work: Roads graded to the extent of 2,360 miles.

Roads graded and surfaced to the extent of 1,614 miles.

"There are 500 miles of state road being graded and surfaced during 1916, and 1,000 miles are being graded.

"There are 1,132 miles of roads being built in Minnesota under special agreement and bond issue. Of this 388 miles of surfaced roads is completed and 720 miles under construction, besides 225 miles of earth road being built under the same proceedings."

"Of the 3,000 miles of state road in Minnesota, 1,400 miles of state road, main trunk lines, are under construction, and 1,600 miles of secondary roads are under construction."

Red Wing Eagle: Well, why not D. W. Lawler for United States senator? It matters not whether we are a trust stick, nor with that of the Standard Oil octopus, either.

Lake City Leader: The man who has something to sell and lets all the people know about it through the newspapers will be driving an automobile sooner than if he lets "business" just take its own sweet will.

Princeton Union: A state constabulary is again being advocated in certain quarters, but the proposition is not being greeted with marked enthusiasm. Minnesota does not need a constabulary, and it usually does not acquire that which is not needed.

Chaska Herald: Harold Knutsen of St. Cloud, who won the republican nomination for congress, is having no easy road to travel by any means. He has strong opposition in Wm. F. Donohue, the well-known lawyer, and many predict that the formerly solid republican Sixth will send a democrat to congress.

Winona Leader: Daniel W. Lawler is a man who will grace the halls of the United States senate and stand by the people against special privilege. His opponent, Moneybags Kellogg, would merely be a fool for the very men who prosper by fleecing the public. Vote for Lawler and make no mistake.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican: Although a multimillionaire himself, Mr. Ford has no use for Wall Street. "To begin with," he says, "I'm supporting Wilson because Wall Street is supporting the other man, or rather, because Wall Street is against Wilson." There are other reasons, but that comes first with Henry.

New York World: It may surprise some good Americans to learn that the Mexican members of the International Commission have a long list of depositions said to have been committed by inhabitants of the United States south of the boundary. When it comes to keeping books on border ruffianism, no one nation can always claim a clean core.

Red Wing Eagle: Hughes' veto of the 2-cent railroad fare rate and his recent criticism of President Wilson for having taken sides with the public as against the railroads in averting the great strike indicates that so far as the railroads are concerned he is of the same opinion as the notorious Vanderbilt, whose pronouncement "the public be damned" is of common knowledge.

Melrose Beacon: Hundreds of republicans have already signified their intention of voting for Donohue for Sixth district congressman, and we have yet to hear of anyone who has seen anybody else who has heard anybody tell about a man who saw a democrat who is going to vote for Knutsen. The democrats are giving unanimous support to their non-interventionist administration. And with these rates in force in the farm loan banks, isn't the general rate of interest bound to reach a lower level?

Belgrade Tribune: We invite your attention to Mr. Donohue's candidate. He has been for years one of the leaders of the bar of his district, enjoying a large practice in several of its counties. He was county attorney of Stearns county from 1901 to 1905; member of the legislative convention 1908; delegate to the National democratic convention 1914. He is a keen lawyer, deep student, ready public speaker, and a model citizen. His election will give the great Sixth district the representation in congress to which it is entitled.

Norman County Herald: The progressives are flocking to the support of President Wilson. When Bryan toured through North Dakota last week the chairman of the progressive committee of that state accompanied and spoke in behalf of Wilson. Now comes John M. Parker, the progressive nominee for vice president, who will go on the stump for Wilson, and will deliver speeches in Ohio, New York and New Jersey. Progressives all over the country are supporting Wilson against the interests who have control of the republican party and whose support is going to Hughes.

Wabasha Herald: When an influential paper like the Hokak Chief comes out in positive terms in favor of Wilson, it is a telling effect. In the following editorial Brother Wheaton gives some political convictions with a courage that is unusual. His sledgehammer blows will hurt, but they will also find a responsive echo in many an one who, unlike the fearless editor of the Chief, is afraid to say what he thinks. The editorial follows: "The Chief started out, early in the campaign, to support the republican candidate for president whoever he might be."

"Had the candidate been Roosevelt, the support would have been lukewarm, but it would at least have been given him in preference to the democratic candidate.

"Like all republican papers, the Chief would have sung the praises of the G. O. P. candidate even if every note had been improvised out of this air.

"It would have joined the crowd in cursing the president of the United States, no matter how well he has served the people, simply for the sake of getting him out and putting a republican in.

"It would have united with the party in showing to the world that the people are not behind the president in his foreign policies, thus giving to other countries the idea that we, as a nation, don't mean to be any more.

"It would have joined with the other G. O. P. papers in hampering the administration, so that, instead of helping it over the rough and dangerous places, it would have hindered it all it could.

"The Chief, in return for all this, expects that the candidate, however, that he would pull the wool over the voters' eyes in an honorable fashion as possible.

"It expected, at least, that the G. O. P. standard-bearer would assert something of definite nature; that he would talk positively; that he would talk pointedly; that he would recite what he would have done, what he would do and what he will do in case he is in the president's place; it expected that he would set forth the principles of the party, confirm the platform, say that he would live by or amend its provisions, and, in a clean-cut way, go out after the votes as all his predecessors have done before him.

"But what has happened? Instead of this, the G. O. P. candidate has rambled about the country from one end to another, hammer in hand, knocking, knocking, knocking—simply knocking whatever President Wilson has done and whatever he hasn't done, until there is no patience left in the people to tolerate it.

"He has given no definite statement; he has made no positive talk; he has not told the course he would have taken or would take; and he has said no word about the platform. He has left it all to the people to conjecture, while he wields the country from one end to another.

"The Chief revels at this kind of politics. It longs for the good old days and ways, and yearns for the real deceptions that the G. O. P. knows so well how to handle and to put over.

"It has been brought up on the real record of the G. O. P. before country, and it refuses to swallow the lies and misstatements of Hughes."

MEXICAN PROBLEM AN INHERITANCE

In the minds of republican politicians and editors there is considerable confusion with respect to modern Americanization in Mexico. They seem to think that the Mexican problem is the creation of the democratic administration, that it is a "Wilson problem," and it was as much a Taft problem as it has been a Wilson problem, and in the event of Mr. Hughes' election it would be Hughes' problem. It is very likely that as Mr. Wilson handled the problem much as Mr. Taft did, Mr. Hughes' method of handling it would not differ materially from that of Mr. Wilson.

Let us take a glance at the record. Mr. Taft became president on March 4, 1908. Within twenty months after Mr. Taft's inauguration, trouble in serious form broke out in Mexico, and during all of the balance of his administration, this trouble continued.

On November 8, 1910, there was rioting in Mexico City. The American flag was destroyed, the windows of American residences and business houses were broken. A street car containing American school children was stoned and the son of the United States ambassador was assaulted. These disturbances continued during November 9.

On November 10, 1910, there was rioting at various points in Mexico. American consulates were stoned and the records of the consulates were destroyed.

On November 18, 1910, the Madero revolution broke out and from that date on there was general disorder in Mexico.

On March 7, 1911, twenty thousand revolutionaries were mobilized along the Mexican border.

On April 13, 1911, Mexican forces took Agua Prieta, opposite Douglas, Arizona. In Douglas, Arizona, three Americans were killed and five were wounded.

On April 4, 1911, Mexicans again attacked Agua Prieta, a town of Douglas, Arizona, was under fire of Mexican guns. On that occasion seven Americans were wounded. Governor Sloan of Arizona called upon President Taft for the protection of Americans. The president replied declining to take military action.

On October 10 and 11, 1911, Mexican rebels attacked and captured Juarez. One thousand American troops patrolled the American border and in El Paso, Texas, five Americans were killed and seven were wounded.

On May 12, 1911, Secretary of State Knox sent to Mexico City a note denying that the United States intended to intervene.

On March 29, 1912, rifles were sent to the American legation in Mexico City for the protection of American citizens, American colonists in Northern Mexico, flocked across the border, and there was great damage to American property by the Mexican mobs.

On April 14, 1912, the state department was notified by the Mexican government that it had ordered the arrest of American colonists in Northern Mexico, and that it had ordered the arrest of American colonists in Northern Mexico, flocked across the border, and there was great damage to American property by the Mexican mobs.

On December 4, 1912, President Taft, in a message to congress described his Mexican policy, under the republican rule, as the same as Mr. Wilson's has been, and he called it the policy of "patient non-intervention."

On February 9, 1913, there was an uprising against the Mexican government. Fighting followed. Several hundred Mexican civilians were killed, including two American women.

It was in February, during President Taft's administration, that Madero was killed and Huerta demanded recognition; but the recognition of Huerta and no intervention under the Taft administration.

On March 15, 1911, a few days more than two years after President Taft was inaugurated and about two years before his term expired, President Taft addressed a letter to the congress stating that he had declined to do the things which republicans are now denouncing President Wilson for not doing.

Following is an extract from President Taft's letter: "Under the assumption by the press that I contemplated intervention in Mexico to protect American lives or property, is of course gratuitous because I seriously doubt whether I have such authority.... Indeed, as you know, I have already declined, without Mexican consent, to order a troop of cavalry to protect the American border in Mexico at the mouth of the Colorado river to save the Imperial Valley, although the insurgents have scattered the Mexican troops and were taking our horses and supplies and frightening our workmen away."

On April 17, 1911, the governor of Arizona sent a telegram to the president, reading in part as follows: "As a result of today's fighting across the international line, but within gunshot range of the heart of Douglas, five Americans were killed and several were injured. In my judgment, such measures are needed to protect our innocent people.... It will be impossible to safeguard the people of Douglas unless the town be vacated."

To this telegram President Taft replied as follows: "The situation might justify me in ordering our troops across the border.... but if I take this step, I must face the possibility of greater resistance and greater bloodshed, and also the danger lines of Douglas motives misconstrued and misrepresented to the public, inflicting Mexican popular indignation.... It is impossible to foresee or reckon the consequences of such a course; and we must use the greatest self-restraint to avoid it. I cannot restore the troops to Douglas to cross the border, but I must ask you and the local authorities in case the same danger occurs, to direct the people of Douglas to place themselves where bullets cannot reach them, and thus avoid casualty."

The only difference between the Wilson policy and the Taft policy was that Mr. Wilson called it "watchful waiting" while Mr. Taft called it "patient non-intervention." (See Message 1912.)

On November 28, 1910, the Outlook, which became famous by reason of the fact that Theodore Roosevelt was its contributing editor, had an editorial calling attention to "the anti-American demonstrations which have lately taken place in Mexico," in which "great student demonstrations were made, mobs broke into the buildings occupied by Americans, attacked newspaper offices favorable to Americans and attacked street cars containing Americans."

On March 25, 1911, the Outlook said that "events in Mexico are very confusing" and on April 22, it declared that Mexico presented "a serious state of affairs."

It was on April 29, 1911, that Senator Stone, a democrat, insisted that President Taft be authorized to employ whatever force might be necessary to restore order in Mexico. Senator Root, now one of President Wilson's most bitter critics, said that a threat of force would be "to reverse the policy of the United States and take a step backward in the path of civilization." Senator Lodge, republican, and another bitter critic of the Wilson administration, said that "President Taft's policy of 'patient non-intervention' was a diplomatic method that had failed."

It was on April 29, 1911, during the Taft administration, that the New York American (Hearst) said "through a jagged and chicken-hearted president, a laudable threat of intervention have become the laughing stock of the insurgents and regulars alike."

It was in February, 1913, during the Taft administration, that the New York American (Hearst) referring to the Mexican situation said "One hundred or more of American citizens have been slain" and it asked "Does anyone think that Germany would have endured this outrage for a day? Does any man believe that English warships would not already be bombarding Vera Cruz for a similar outrage upon English citizens?"

The Mexican situation under the Taft administration was so serious that in its issue of September 21, 1912, the Baton Rouge, La., Times said: "The American flag is only a rag in Mexico." El Paso, Texas, and other border papers expressed similar sentiments.

All of which goes to show that the Mexican problem is an American problem rather than a democratic problem and that it was as much a problem under Wilson as it is under Hughes, and would be as much a problem under Wilson or Taft—Democratic Publicity Bureau.

SECTIONALISM IN THIS CAMPAIGN Publicity Bureau Western Democratic Headquarters: About the most un-American thing done since Wilson became president was the forcing into this campaign of the forced issue of sectionalism. It is regretted by all Americans who believe that true Americanism consists as much in being loyal to all of our own country as in presenting a bristling front to foreign nations.

Foreign and high sources, one from New England and one from the Gulf States, comes simultaneously strong protests against the attempts to make sectionalism an issue.

Harry Garfield, president of Williams college and son of a man who fought for the Union and later was president until shot down by an assassin, in a signed interview says: "The attempt to rekindle old fires of hatred between the North and South is reprehensible to the extreme. The South is not the enemy of 1961. The real South to confuse the old and the new South is due to ignorance or to a deliberate attempt to befog the minds of voters."

Asserting that Southern representatives at some future date will be blamed for seeking special favors for their districts than Northern men doing the same thing, and that it is also a republican failing, and has been a cardinal vice of the dominant party since the very first congress, Mr. Garfield says: "The real question before the voter is whether the great problems of the day, international as well as national, will be more wisely handled by continuing Mr. Wilson and his party in power, or by turning the government over to Mr. Hughes and his supporters. The records of the past eight years, not those of fifty years ago, are significant."

Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, whose nationalism as distinguished from sectionalism is thoroughly known and evoked much criticism from some quarters, when a minority leader in the lower house of congress he repeatedly broke the rule of seniority in order to give Northern and Western men places on important committees, says: "There is no ground for this charge of sectionalism against Mr. Wilson or the democratic congress. Two vacancies caused by the deaths of Southern men have occurred in the supreme court and neither successor was appointed from the South. Nor did the president appoint any member from the South on the Farm Loan Board, although the South is peculiarly interested in farm loans."

"Neither in the house nor in the senate do the Southern members control a single committee. The chairmanships they control are held by the republican rule and custom of seniority. This rule has been broken only in favor of Northern and Western members. The elected speaker of the house is a Westerner and the elected senate leader a Middle Westerner. Also on the caucus elected or assigned to the Ways and Means committee in the house, the Steering committee in the senate, the South does not control."

"The South is not sectional," said Senator Williams. "Ask any Union veteran who has been to the Vicksburg National Cemetery to dedicate monuments. Ask any Union veteran living now in the South, and marching on Memorial Day with Confederate veterans to decorate the graves of both the blue and gray. Some of them are actually honorary members of Confederate camps."

"The deal more sectionalism in making this charge than there is evidence to support it. It is not supported by a single instance of a law passed or an executive order made."

MINNESOTA FOR WILSON Hon. Dan W. Lawler, democratic candidate for United States senator, after having toured the state, filling speaking engagements, ever since June 1, writes: "It is impossible for me to convey to you the encouragement and inspiration so far as President Wilson is concerned which I have received by this close contact with the people. It is my firm belief that the president will carry Minnesota, and the only argument of course which I am able to advance in my favor is that if elected I shall faithfully stand by him and assist him in executing his policies."

GOV. CAPPER'S OPINION Topeka (Kan.) Capital (Rep.): The first effect of the railroad eight-hour law was the fall of prices for food and other immediate necessities of life in and about the leading cities of the country, some prices dropping instantly 25 to 50 per cent. The losses would have been severe. Both sides in the industrial battle were standing pat, daring the nation to act. It acted, whether rightly or not, and protected itself against terrible losses and suffering.

LOOKS DIFFERENT TO SENTINEL, MAN NOW Bemidji Sentinel: It looks as though the contest to determine who is to represent the sixth district in congress may prove to be interesting. The friends of W. F. Donohue, the democratic nominee, take firm issue with those who claim that Harold Knutsen is to have an easy victory; and some of them claim to be sanguine that the Melrose man will win.

Holdingford Advertiser: Once upon a time, when he voted for the Mills Bill in congress, Senator Knute Nelson was in advance of his day. Then is when he won his reputation. Now, the venerable old man is outdistanced by the younger set in politics, and his place as a factor in Minnesota politics has been effaced. As a party leader Senator Nelson used to be as effective as he was unscrupulous, but in these latter days, when few voters have any regard for party labels, he is weak and futile. His speech at Sunburg Saturday afternoon was a desperate attempt to galvanize the party spirit of a generation ago. It only succeeded in proving that he has reached the point where he has begun to live in his past. His utterances there are proof that he no longer understands the moods and the aspirations of the great and intelligent humanity that now occupies our state.

St. Cloud Times: In a speech in Maine, Theodore Roosevelt in an usual attempt to stir up the German-Americans and reiterated the statement that the United States should have intervened in the European war when Germany invaded the neutrality of Belgium. Upon reading the speech, Mr. Hughes promptly sent a telegram to the "Colonel," heartily congratulating his speech and extending his congratulations.

Democratic State Chairman Fred Wheaton is back from another of his chain lightning trips to Chicago and Indianapolis. He says Illinois and Indiana are absolutely certain to go for Wilson and that Michigan is going to fall in line before Nov. 7.

The weekly letter being sent out by the republican state central committee is not the cheerful little document it once was. A recent issue was eloquent about the split in Hennepin and Ramsey democratic circles. In spite of this, G. O. P. leaders are admitting privately that Hughes will lose both counties.

W. J. Quinn, youthful St. Paul attorney, is managing D. W. Lawler's senatorial campaign with all the acumen of a seasoned campaigner. He is waging a dandy fight for his chief and it looks as though his efforts will be repaid with a nice majority.

They've finally smoked out Julius Thorson and he's on the stump with his coat off and his hair all mussed up. The Benson man made a profitable tour of the 7th district last week and met with great enthusiasm. An auto trip through Washington, Pine and Chisago counties with Dan Lawler is now being considered by the next lieutenant governor.

Thomas P. Dwyer, democratic gubernatorial candidate, believes in the silent methods of campaigning. He plans few set speeches and thinks that personal contact gets better results.

One of the worst scares ever hurled into the republican ranks emanated from Payneville last week. It was a straw scare, conducted by business men whose integrity cannot be questioned. The result was \$6 for Wilson and \$3 for Hughes. The voters were farmers and business men quizzed at random on the streets. Considering that this district is normally 5 to 1 republican, it is little wonder that the seed of disquiet had been sown in the breast of Eric Thornton.

"He will; he won't." He will; he won't." Is the daily answer of the republican state committee when queried about the long-promised speech of Colonel Roosevelt in Minnesota. The colonel has been insulting German voters so persistently and with such venom that the wise ones do say that Minnesota republicans are trying to shoo him away.

So formidably is Julius Thorson of Benson running for lieutenant governor on the democratic ticket that the Minneapolis Journal fears a deep-laid plot to secure his governor two years hence. The Journal admits that Frankson's will have to spend lots more of his ready money to win out.

William G. Sheperd's article in the Minneapolis Daily News last week regarding the standing of American honor in Europe is something Mr. Hughes can't wave gently aside. Sheperd is admittedly the most famous of all war correspondents and he has been in every European capital since the war started. He should be a better authority on the standing of the United States abroad than any other American.

And when all said and done, no one has explained why JUDGE HUGHES HASN'T VOTED SINCE 1910.

MAKING WINNING FIGHT St. Cloud Times: W. F. Donohue, the democratic candidate for congress, is putting up a winning fight in this district. Realization of this fact is being put to dawn upon the republican managers in this state, judging from the comment of Cheney in the political column of the Minneapolis Journal. According to republican sources things are not coming along very good for Knutsen, owing to the wholesale desertion by republicans of their candidate. According to Cheney, Knutsen, the republican candidate, is suffering from several sore spots left by the primaries. Adherents of Buckman and Rogers have not been reconciled to Knutsen's nomination. Old republican war horses are being appealed to for aid. In the meantime the progressive republicans are flocking to the support of the democratic candidate. Donohue is making an aggressive fight and if Stearns county stands by him the way it ought, he has a better than even chance to win.

COURAGE AND VISION MARK WILSON'S COURSE To Change Executives Now Would Be National Chaos It is the people of the United States who are on trial, not Woodrow Wilson. No president in history has been called upon to face such a succession of tremendous problems; no president in history has ever faced problems with more courage, vision and statesmanship.

None of our great statesmen has dared to file a bill of particulars against him; not one has had the manhood to say boldly that he would not have done that Woodrow Wilson has done, or what he would have done that Woodrow Wilson has done. Only general criticism, only blanket criticism, only peevish faultfinding.

Patriotism versus spoils; empty promises versus splendid performance. Democracy against Toryism, progress against reaction, honorable peace against financial imperialism, even-handed justice against special privilege, prosperity against panic.

To reject Woodrow Wilson is to reject the wise laws that have given American industry and business such amazing impetus. You are who will be printed on our "roll of honor" and you will receive a handsome lithographed receipt from Wilbur W. Marsh, treasurer of the democratic National committee.

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PUBLICITY DEPT. DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

It would be difficult to find among public men one who is less like Wilson than Mr. Hughes, said William H. Taft in a recent speech. That's what the country has known a long time.

O. A. Hedin, democratic candidate for railroad commissioner, is covering as broad ground as any candidate for office. There isn't a county he hasn't trod and he's still going.

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The weekly letter being sent out by the republican state central committee is not the cheerful little document it once was. A recent issue was eloquent about the split in Hennepin and Ramsey democratic circles. In spite of this, G. O. P. leaders are admitting privately that Hughes will lose both counties.

W. J. Quinn, youthful St. Paul attorney, is managing D. W. Lawler's senatorial campaign with all the acumen of a seasoned campaigner. He is waging a dandy fight for his chief and it looks as though his efforts will be repaid with a nice majority.

They've finally smoked out Julius Thorson and he's on the stump with his coat off and his hair all mussed up. The Benson man made a profitable tour of the 7th district last week and met with great enthusiasm. An auto trip through Washington, Pine and Chisago counties with Dan Lawler is now being considered by the next lieutenant governor.

Thomas P. Dwyer, democratic gubernatorial candidate, believes in the silent methods of campaigning.